to votes. I want to divide the resolution and to put it to the House separately. I, therefore, put the first part of the resolution to the vote of the House.

The first part of the resolution was put to the vote, and the motion was carried.

Mr. S. S. KODER.

I beg the leave of the Council to withdraw the second part of the resolution.

Mr. Koder was permitted to withdraw the second part of the resolution.

The Appointment of a Retrenchment Committee.

PRESIDENT.

The next resolution stands in the name of Mr. S. F. Nunez. I now ask him to move it.

Mr. S. F. NUNEZ.

In moving this resolution to the acceptance of this House, I need not dilate upon the necessity of a Retrenchment Committee. The establishment of a Retrenchment Committee has been sufficiently voiced forth, both from the non-official and official benches, in the budget session, in last Karkadagam. The Hon'ble Member for Mulakunnattukavu, Mr. C. Achyuta Menon, whose administrative ability and ripe experience have been frequently referred to in this House, then said that the whole machinery of administration in the State should be overhauled by a Committee. He says:— "It appears to me that the whole field of public expenditure deserves to be carefully investigated by a Committee of this House. The Committee may be instructed to overhaul the whole scheme of expenditure, in all its aspects, in consultation with the Heads of the various Departments, and submit a full and reasoned report suggesting such retrenchments as appear to them to be necessary and feasible."

You yourself, Sir, on that occasion made the following statement:— "The financial side of some of the departments has to be carefully reviewed, and a definite policy laid down in regard to the working of the departments, and I have already entertained the idea of carefully examining the various positions of some of the departments early next year. It is not time for me yet to lay down in what directions retrenchments could be effected, and the question as to the appointment of the Retrenchment Committee will be early receiving my serious consideration."

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I read out all those things to show the necessity of examining the expenditure of our State, and this can properly be brought about only by a Committee with a non-official majority. It is not sufficient, if we make a few cuts here and there. What we want in the Committee is the predominance of a non-official majority to carry conviction home to each and every citizen of the State, and the Committee should have wide terms of reference.

First of all, it should be given not only powers to scrutinise the expenditure of the State, but also to suggest certain reductions. It should also be given powers to formulate certain policies, the acceptance ot which would result in a substantial reduction of expenditure in some of the departments. During the budget session, the Departments of Education, Forest, Tramway, Agriculture and Industries came in for a good deal of criticism, and cuts were suggested with a view to reduce the expenditure and thus to balance the budget. But a few cuts here and there would not mend matters, unless the Retrenchment Committee is empowered to lay down definite lines of policies along which the departments should work so as to ensure permanent economy in the State expenditure. I can assure the House that the Retrenchment Committee would not suggest the abandonment of any policy which is essential for the development of the resources of the State and the enhancement of the general welfare of the people. Now, it may be objected that a Retrenchment Committee with a non-official majority should not be given such wide powers. I may, at once, say that it is left to the Government to accept or reject the recommendations of the Committee. The Committee has no power to coerce the Government to work out its suggestions.

Then there is another aspect with regard to the powers which should be given to the Retrenchment Committee; and that is that they should be given not only powers to cut down expenditure, but also to suggest certain increases in the pay of the low-paid menials, clerks, village officers and others. Here, you may accuse me of inconsistency. You may point out, "after all, how can the Retrenchment Committee enhance the payment of salaries?" I at once apologise for not making my resolution sufficiently clear. This also have been within the orbit of my views. But, I do not think there is anything really contradictory, because ,while many members condemned the wastages in very many departments in the last budget session, they were unanimous in advocating the cause of the unfortunate, low-paid, subordinates. They entered in their strong protest against extravagance in certain departments, not only because money

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was wasted, but they felt, and felt earnestly and deeply too, that money, which should have been utilised in the enhancement of the pay of low-paid servants of the State, was being wasted in directions which were not doing any good at all; money which came from the tax-payers, which should have been utilised for doing good to the people, was being thrown off in a reckless way—I may say, in a quite unjustifiable way. So, there is no inconsistency or contradiction, if I suggest that the Retrenchment Committee should be given power to recommend certain methods by which money that would be economised could be spent in the enhancement of the scale of the salaries of those who are getting below Rs. 50.

The necessity for increase in such a right direction has been referred to on the official side also. The Diwan Peishkar, in his budget speech said that " when the time comes for overhauling the machinery (of Government) as a whole, and remodelling it to suit the requirements of a progressive people, the cause of these officers will receive due consideration, and the attention that it deserves from the powers that be ". Well, this opinion of the Diwan Peishkar will, I am sure, be endorsed by the other Departmental Heads also. No one can deny that, in this post-War period, when the prices of necessaries have gone up 100 to 150 per cent, it is absolutely impossible for the low-paid subordinates to make both ends meet. Many of them have large families; and they find it impossible to feed, clothe and educate their children with the pittance of the few rupees they get.

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH.

With two or three attachments on their pay, to boot.

Mr. S. F. NUNEZ.

Then the pittance they get would go to their creditors and leave them hardly anything. The lawyers know better about this.

Well, Sir, to resume, I request you, therefore, to empower the Retrenchment Committee to go also into this question of enhancing the pay of these poor, unfortunate people.

PRESIDENT.

In Mysore and other places they had the Special Finance Committee. In Travancore, they had the Salaries Committee, instead of the Retrenchment Committee. There must be a comprehensive expression.

Mr. S. F. NUNEZ.

You may then call it the " Retrenchment and Salaries Committee " or the " Special Finance Committee ".

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I hope, Sir, you will form this Committee with a predominant non-official majority with very wide terms of reference, including powers not only to cut down expenditure but also to lay down policies which would secure permanent economy in all departments, and also empower it to go about and examine officials and offices, prominent public men and retired officers, so that the ripest experience of all men and things in the State may be utilised to the fullest; and thus the House may not, once again, be driven to the necessity of accusing the Government of reckless extravagance as was insistently pointed out in the last budget session.

PRESIDENT.

Have you a copy of the draft terms?

Mr. S. F. NUNEZ.

No, Sir; but the most important thing is that the Committee should be given the right of suggesting policies as to the proper working of the various departments in the future.

PRESIDENT.

When you scrutinize the expenditure, you can find out in what all directions expenditure is being incurred, and in which all directions you can cut down expenditure. Then, why refer to policy?

Mr. S. F. NUNEZ.

Sir, we may, for example, take the case of the Tramway. Every one is convinced that the Tramway is working at a loss; and yet, the Government provided for an increase of Rs. 30,000 in the last budget under 'Tramway'.

PRESIDENT.

Suppose this Committee were to recommend that the Tramway were to be abolished. That is a question of expenditure. No more expenditure need then be incurred on the Tramway.

Mr. S. F. NUNEZ.

If the Committee, after a close study of the working of the Tramway, is convinced that it can continue to work only at a loss, will not the Government be justified in abolishing it?

PRESIDENT.

I am not talking of the Committee's recommendation. What I want to say is, when you lay down the policy, the question of expenditure will bring out everything. Are we to incur any expenditure on this Tramway? Is it to be improved or to be overhauled or to be done away with? These questions will have to be considered.

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Mr. S. F. NUNEZ.

Yes, Sir.

PRESIDENT.

I do not know what you mean by " laying down a policy". That is the difficulty. Please give me your explanation on the point.

Mr. S. F. NUNEZ.

112 The Committee should not only propose 'cuts' on the pay of officers, but should also examine the working of the departments in the past, and formulate lines along which the departments could work in the future with more economy without impairing efficiency.

Mr. N. PADMANABHA MENON.

I second this resolution. By far, it is the most important resolution that has hitherto come up before this House. I do not think that any persuasive speech is necessary to commend this resolution to this House. Wherever we turn, the plea of want of funds is raised in not carrying out many of the beneficient schemes. Some of the non-official members of this House have schemes in their minds to recommend to the Government, and it is but proper that a Committee of the most experienced non-officials of the State should go into the whole question of finance. Every speech made on the budget estimate presented this year was a specific plea for a Retrenchment Committee, and it has been proved to you, Sir, that the expenditure of the State under service heads has gone up very high, and there are considerable possibilities of expenditure being reduced. And to meet those requirements, it is also necessary to appoint a Committee to which members of this House may also be selected. I may point out that there is one advantage in having some of the members of this House in the Committee. The budget of this year has been studied by most of the members, and if they are in it, their experience could be utilised, as was suggested by the mover of this resolution.

Then, coming to the terms of reference, the Committee must have powers to recommend the complete overhauling, not only of the policy that is being followed by every department, but also to originate and point out new lines of work. Especially, some of the most important questions that affect more the poor people of this State are sure to come up before this House in a few months.

PRESIDENT:

There is a proposal to appoint what is called an Economic Development Committee. I do not know how far the functions

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of that Committee will clash with the functions of this Committee. That is a Committee which will work on independent lines. The Economic Development Committee must be an advisory Committee only.

Mr. N. PADMANABHA MENON.

Then it will be independent of the Retrenchment Committee. The reason is this. If the Economic Development Committee make any suggestion, then they should not be faced with the plea of want of funds. If their recommendations are to be worked out properly, there must be sufficient funds available in the State. And the Retrenchment Committee has to take into consideration the possibility of the Economic Development Committee making proposals that will entail the expenditure of large sums of money. That is why I said that this Retrenchment Committee has to take into consideration not only the pay of the officers but also the policy under which many of the departments are worked, and the new policies on which the departments will have to be worked in future for the better advancement of the State. I say the terms of reference, as was expressed by the mover of this resolution, must be as wide as possible.

Mr. GEORGE CHAKYAMURI.

May I know the attitude of the Government on the matter ?

PRESIDENT.

Generally speaking, the Committee is to inquire into the present condition of the State finances, suggest retrenchment in public expenditure wherever possible, including the standardisation of the pay of the Heads of the Departments, if feasible, and propose improvements in the matter of the pay and strength of the subordinate staff, including reduction wherever necessary. The question of Travelling Allowance also may be considered by it.

Dr. A. R. MENON.

These are the draft terms. What about the constitution of this Committee ?

PRESIDENT.

The members of the Finance Committee and certain members of this House we propose to take.

Dr. A. R. MENON.

What is the principle on which the Committee will be constituted ? Will it be purely official, or will it have an official majority or a non-official majority ? Will it have power to make suggestions as to policies ?

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PRESIDENT.

If the Committee is appointed, one thing will be necessary. It will have to inspect offices to understand the strength of the establishments, what the officers are paid, what is the work that will be absolutely necessary and the examination of witnesses also. I do not know how far it is absolutely necessary; I cannot say. You want the report sufficiently earlier, before the next budget session.

Mr. S. F. NUNEZ.

Such Retrenchment Committees cannot be appointed every year. It comes only occasionally

PRESIDENT.

You will have to go and visit the Heads of Departments, go into their offices, see the establishments, and the number of clerks, what their duties are, and whether it is possible to do away with some of the clerks, and so on. I do not know whether examination of officials is necessary. Have you thought it necessary?

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH.

The Lee Commission did.

Mr. S. F. NUNEZ.

Some sort of examination of officials will be necessary.

Mr. A. B. SALEM.

Sir, I support this resolution. I do not think there will be a single member in this House, either on the official benches or on the non-official benches, that will not support this resolution. The practical shape that this resolution should take is the bugbear. What are the terms of reference? How is this grand policy of retrenchment to be carried out? How are we to get effective suggestions of retrenchment? These are the questions that face us. I have a suggestion, Sir, that, instead of having one single Retrenchment Committee, we should have several Retrenchment Committees, so that each of these Committees may be attached to a particular department. Thus we can simultaneously do intensive work in every department of the Government, as far as Retrenchment Committee is concerned. We may select three or four men from the non-official members of this House or from outside, and attach them to the Revenue Department with the Diwan Peishkar attached to the Committee. The Diwan Peishkar would then be able to give all the information with reference to the expenses in the Revenue Department to this Committee. This could be done with men of some experience or with some enthusiasm to study and

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experiment. They will then be guided in the proper channel and free the difficulties of retrenchment, and they will give us a report on them. If we thus gather the reports in a short time by small Committees, we can have a scrutiny carried out in all the various departments soon, and then there is this House as a whole which can consider the reports of these several Committees that have gone into the working of the several departments of the State. If we have one single Committee, Sir, it would be difficult within the short time that will elapse between this and the budget session, to have an elaborate and intensive report of the retrenchment before this House, by the time of the budget session. I very much fear that it would not be possible within that time, even if each of the departments is scrutinised simultaneously by a Retrenchment Committee.

PRESIDENT.

How may Retrenchment Committees do you wish to appoint?

Mr. A. B. SALEM.

I would like to have a Retrenchment Committee appointed in each of the spending departments such as the Public Works Department, Education, Forest, etc.

PRESIDENT.

We have many spending departments. The Revenue Department, the Public Works Department, the Education Department, the Forest Department, the Agricultural Department, the Medical Department, and so on. Almost all the departments in the State are spending departments. Do you wish to have all these departments inspected by a Retrenchment Committee? Then we will have to appoint many Retrenchment Committees. Here I may say that some of the departments in the State are considered spending departments, and some are income departments.

Mr. A. B. SALEM.

Supposing we have got a Scientific Department also besides the Agricultural Department and other minor departments of administration, 3 or 4 of these minor departments may be examined by one Retrenchment Committee, and in this way, we will have studied reports, and then we can scrutinise each report, and Government can come to a certain conclusion. Of course, the difficulty will be in regard to vested interests. I will ask that fresh men or non-officials, not contaminated as it were with previous prejudices, should be appointed on these Committees. For this reason, if we appoint a large number of officials, there will be clash of vested interests with our ideas.

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A simple administration should be our aim. We have come to a state in Cochin where the number of people in the jail is very insignificant. I think, out of a population of nearly ten lakhs, the number in the jail is not above 300 a day. That is the state of civilisation we have attained. We have got a very law abiding population in the country, and in such a place it would be the best place to simplify the administration as far as possible and to avoid this present very complicated machinery. We have introduced all these complicated machineries which were suitable for other times, for other conditions elsewhere. We have been plainly copying the Madras administration, where the problems of administration were not identical with the problems in Cochin. Cochin is more or less a homogeneous area. In spite of all differences of religion—Christian and Nayar—all are the same, and if you scratch the skin deep, they will all have the same blood. Ethnographically, we are one unit. So in these places, Sir, there will be no reason for these communal discriminations and other things. Inside every department, you will find, Sir, that there will be no difficulty to cut down expenditure, whoever be the class or people that predominate, and whoever be the members, and whatever caste they come from. They equally suggest retrenchments, and, Sir, in this way, adopt a policy of retrenchment and reduction of hands and simplify the administration. It will be impossible to pay the subordinates handsomely. We are overmanned in the State, and overpaid at the top. Certainly, Sir, our administration admits of greater simplification, and that would be another way of turning the ideas of the educated people into industrial, commercial and other enterprises by not making Government services very attractive and lucrative, except for the honour of it. Then we shall find that this hunting after Government employment will also cease in the land to the good of the country. With these few words, I support the resolution, and ask you to consider the question to have Committees rather than one single Committee.

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH.

Sir, you expressed some difficulty in understanding what was meant by "policy" on which the Hon'ble mover dwelt at length. I do not find any difficulty in the matter. Sir, the work that is carried on in Cochin which the proposed Committee will have to examine may briefly be divided into two classes. One branch of it is the salary of the officers and the other branch the work that they do for the people. Take the Public Works Department, for example. The Chief Engineer and the men under him get their salaries. They are doing some work for the people. The latter is based on the policy that the depart-

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ment has. So also with regard to the Agricultural Department and other departments. Therefore it is that it was said by the mover that not only should the scale of pay of the officers should be examined but the work they have to do should be scrutinised so as to see whether any reduction in expenditure is possible. The Chief Engineer gets certain buildings constructed. He gets some repaired. He opens and maintains roads. The Retrenchment Committee may be able to say that the Chief Engineer is opening too many roads. That has reference to his policy. Or they may say he is not paying sufficient attention to canals. That is another aspect of his policy. Taking the Forest Department, the Committee may say the Forest Department is being worked by the Government at a loss, and it is always better to employ private agencies rather than doing work departmentally. That is saying something about the forest policy. Take the Agricultural Department. The Committee may say it is a failure, and that the Farm we have been maintaining has not done any good to the Cochin State, and it is better to close it. They may also say that, if we divert the expenditure to improve cultivation in the *kole* areas, or to increase irrigation facilities, the results would be better. That will be examining the policy of that department. So also the policy of every department can be examined by the Committee.

PRESIDENT.

With regard to education, what can they say?

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH.

The Committee may say that too much is being given to aided schools, and that it is cheaper to work departmentally; or they may say that it is cheaper to work through aided schools.

PRESIDENT.

Would not all these questions come under the term "reduction of public expenditure"?

Mr. C. A. OUSEPH.

Certainly. Now, the clause referred to contains reference only to salary. The Committee may say that the First Grade College here is superfluous or is a mere luxury.

PRESIDENT.

The resolution is "That this Council recommends to the Government that a Committee with a non-official majority be constituted to inquire and report what retrenchment could be affected in the public expenditure of the State". Just say a few words about the opinion of the Government.

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Mr. K. KRISHNA PISHARODI.

Sir, with reference to the resolution for the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee now before the House, I rise to make the following statement:—

The resolution asks for the appointment of a Committee to enquire and report what retrenchments could be effected in the public expenditure of the State. At the same time there are several questions and resolutions in the names of the members for Vyttila and Trippunittura urging the necessity for increasing the pay of certain classes of officers in Government service. The Member for Mulakunnattukavu, in his speech on the budget, indicated that there should be a standardisation in the pay of officers, while others pointed out that the service is top-heavy, that the rates of travelling allowance should be revised, and the expenditure on account of certain departments in the State, such as Tramway, Agriculture, Forests, etc., should be curtailed or the departments themselves abolished. There is thus a confusion and conflict of ideas in the Council itself.

Turning to the Sister State of Mysore, Government note that a Special Finance Committee was appointed there to go into the question of retrenchment, but it was under circumstances vitally different from ours. With their finances in a very deplorable position, and with deficit budgets before them for several consecutive years, retrenchment was a compelling necessity with the Mysore Government even at the sacrifice of some essentials. In our State, on the other hand, matters have, however, never reached that extremity even in the most stringent days of the Great War, and let me hope, never will, in future. The Darbar have been balancing their budgets, and the system, whatever critics may say, has worked satisfactorily when compared with the financial problems which confronted other Governments. A Retrenchment Committee on the model of that in Mysore does not, therefore, seem an absolute necessity for our State.

Taking the procedure adopted in Travancore, we find that it was owing to the loud complaints of low pay and the common cause made by Heads of Departments and public bodies on behalf of the low-paid staff that a 'Salaries Committee'—not a Retrenchment Committee, please note—was appointed there to avoid piece-meal reorganisations and to deal comprehensively with the question of the revision of salaries of all posts, the maximum pay of which was less than Rs. 150. In our State, the needs of the times brought about by the War were recognised much earlier, and as the Travancore Salaries Committee

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candidly admitted, it was this action of the Cochin Darbar that hastened the appointment of such a Committee there.

As already explained by me before, there are now two sets of demands facing the Government—one calling for retrenchment all round, as evidenced by the present resolution and the speeches in the last budget session of the Council, the other for giving an increase of pay, as evidenced by the questions and resolutions raised since in the Council. In regard to the latter, it has to be admitted that there is a standing complaint of many departments of Government that the strength of their staff is inadequate and their emoluments scanty. The Legislative Council has been a new factor in the administration, and experience has shown that this has thrown a good deal of additional work on the administrative machinery. Thus, side by side with an increase of pay to the existing staff, it may be necessary to strengthen the staff in some cases.

In the light of all these facts, I am to announce that a Committee will very soon be appointed to go into the whole question. The scope of the work of the Committee will be more comprehensive than that of the 'Special Finance Committee' in Mysore and that of the 'Salaries Committee' in Travancore.

Generally speaking, the Committee is to enquire into the present condition of the State finances, suggest retrenchment in public expenditure wherever possible, including standardisation of the pay of Heads of Departments, if feasible, and propose improvements in the matter of the pay and strength of the subordinate staff, including reduction wherever necessary. The question of Travelling Allowance also may be considered by them. The detailed terms of reference will be announced on the formation of the Committee?

Mr. K. T. MATHEW.

May I know how long it will take for the Government to appoint a Committee.

Mr. N. PADMANABHA MENON.

The object is to know whether it will be possible for the Committee to make their recommendations before the preparation of the budget.

Mr. M. KRISHNA MENON.

That will be impossible.

PRESIDENT.

They have to examine witnesses and institute enquiries. They cannot do the thing so easily. The inspection of offices is not an easy matter.

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Mr. A. B. SALEM.

That is what I suggest.

Mr. O. R. CHUMMAR.

Will there be a non-official majority?

PRESIDENT.

I believe the Committee will have a non-official majority.

Mr. K. T. MATHEW.

May I know, Sir, what is the proportion of officials and non-officials in the Committee?

PRESIDENT.

We like to have a non-official majority. Some of the Heads of Departments have to be appointed to know how the offices are worked and like matters. Other non-official members will be those who have experience in the departments and who have studied the question. You may first discuss that matter now. I shall take all that into consideration. I have referred to all points just to enable you to give me information as to the composition and personnel of the Committee. This is one thing that we want, i e., a non-official majority. Whether retired officers should be appointed as members, whether members in the Council or outside this Council may be appointed, all these are details to be taken into consideration.

Mr. K. T. MATHEW.

The general policy with regard to the appointment of Committees is that at least two-thirds of the members should be non-official, because this Council is constituted by His Highness with two-thirds of the members being elected. The Committees, when appointed hereafter, should also contain at least two-thirds of the non-official members.

Mr. I. E. AMBOOKAN.

From this Council?

Mr. A. EACHARA MENON.

That is not the composition of the Finance Committee.

PRESIDENT.

Whether a non-offical majority is secured or not, we want persons who know about the thing. Is it not enough, if we are to see that there is a non-official majority?

Mr. K. T. MATHEW.

That is not enough. That is not the way in which this Council is constituted.

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Mr. CHAKKO CHERUVATHUR.

Heads of Departments may be consulted by the Committee, without their being members of the Committee itself. I do not mean to say that it should be purely non-official. But as the Hon'ble Member for Kunnamkulam said, it may be two-thirds and one-third. It should not be taken as a proposition that all the Heads of Departments should be appointed as members.

PRESIDENT.

So two-thirds are to be non-officials.

Mr. K. T. MATHEW.

With regard to the other Committees also.

PRESIDENT.

That is a general suggestion.

Mr. E. IKKANDA WARIAR.

May I know whether non-official members are to be elected or nominated?

Dr. A. R. MENON.

Will the Government be pleased to state whether we are allowed to elect the Chairman subject to the approval of the Government?

Mr. A. SANKARA PUDUVAL.

In view of the assurance made on a previous occasion that, in regard to the Committees, members of the Council should have representation, as far as possible, and in view of the assurance from the Chair, I do not think it advisable to press this resolution regarding the appointment of a Retrenchment Committee.

PRESIDENT.

These are all about the composition of the Committee. If the principle is accepted, the Committee will be formed. I do not think it necessary to put the proposition to the vote of the Council. The Government does not oppose it. There is no opposition by any member also. Opinion on it is practically unanimous. Such a Committee shall be formed at the earliest opportunity. I am only trying to gather information. Of course, we have looked into the terms of reference of the Mysore Finance Committee and the Travancore Salaries Committee.

Mr. A. SANKARA PUDUVAL.

Sir, under section 26 of the Standing Orders, I beg to that the Council will pass to the business next in the order statement of business.

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Mr. N. PADMANABHA MENON.

Sir, I second it.

The motion by Sankara Puduval, seconded by Mr. N. Padmanabha Menon, for passing to the business next in order in the statement of business was put to the vote and carried.

PRESIDENT.

The next resolution stands in the name of Mr. K. S. Rama Ayyar. You may move it.

Increase in the pay of low-paid Government servants.

Mr. N. PADMANABHA MENON.

Sir, before Mr. Rama Ayyar moves his resolution, under Rule 26, I move that the resolution standing in the name of the Member for Trippunittura be postponed till the Retrenchment Committee reports.

Mr. S. F. NUNEZ.

Sir, I second it.

Mr. K. S. RAMA AYYAR.

May I know, Sir, whether I am permitted to speak, before the motion is put to the votes?

PRESIDENT.

This is a case of postponing the business or adjourning the business and not passing over it.

Mr. N. PADMANABHA MENON.

Yes, Sir.

PRESIDENT.

Mr. Rama Ayyar, you have not begun your speech?

Mr. K. S. RAMA AYYAR.

I oppose this motion.

Mr. C. A. KUNJUNNI RAJA

That has been seconded

PRESIDENT.

I don't know whether it is necessary for you to oppose. You have only to oppose the resolution when it is put to votes.

Mr. K. S. RAMA AYYAR.

The House has to be told about my attitude.

Mr. A EACHARA MENON.

I wish to know what the business to be postponed is. Is it the resolution? It is only a paper that has come before the Council. The resolution has not been moved by any member.

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